

THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

No. III.

JANUARY, MDCCCLXI.

PRICE 6D.

ART. I. — *Entomological Notes.* By EDWARD NEWMAN.

(Continued).

Class.—COLEOPTERA.

Natural Order.—LEPTURITES, *Newman.*

Genus.—MACRONES, *Newman.*

CAPUT porrectum, ante oculos elongatum; oculi rotundi, distantes, laterales; antennæ corpore manifestò breviores, 11-articulatæ, articulus 1mus tribus sequentibus longior, apice tumidus: prothorax capite haud longior paulò latior, inæqualis, anticâ constrictus, dorso asper, lateribus gibber, basi quadratus: elytra elongata, linearia, angustissima, nec metas neque abdomen tegentia: pedes elongati femoribus simplicibus.



Macrones exilis. Caput nigrum, clypeo oreque rufo-piceis, epicranio confertim puncto, gulâ rugatâ, prothoracem versus rugis transversis ordinatis: prothorax obscurus, rufo-piceus, dorso niger, asper, dorso tuberibus binis glabris instructus: elytra albida, glabra, humeris rufo-piceis, marginibus, lineisque 2 elevatis asperis nigris: meso- et metasternum rufo-picea, nugis nigris variegata: abdomen piceum apice nigrum: femora basi rufo-picea, apice nigra; tibiæ basi rufo-piceæ, apice nigrae, pro- et mesotarsi nigri, metatarsi albidii, unguis fuscis. (Corp. long. .9 unc. lat. .1 unc.)

Inhabits Van Dieman's Land. A single specimen is in the cabinet of Mr. Westwood, to whom I am indebted for the loan of this interesting and unique insect. I am inclined to think that the Rhagiomorphous Macrocera of Australasia are entitled to rank as a distinct family:

they are to be distinguished from the normal Rhagia of Europe and North America, by the elongated and often curved basal joint of the antennæ, by the elongation of the head anteriorly, and by the frequency of carinated elytra, having the interspaces either reticulated or thickly punctured. I feel considerable hesitation in proposing a name for a family which, though in all probability very extensive, is known to us only by the occasional arrival of a somewhat approaching form; indeed, in the genus Rhagiomorpha, the eyes are more those of a Cerambyx; in Stenoderus, — to which Macrones is almost too closely allied, — those of a Leptura. Still the points of resemblance as given above are so striking, that I would propose to unite the genera as the

Family.—RHAGIOMORPHIDÆ, *Newman*.

In addition to Macrones its contents, as at present published, are as follows.

Genus.—RHAGIOMORPHA, *Newman*.

This genus is described in the 'Annals of Natural History,' v. 21, and contains two divisions: the species in the first are *Rha. Lepturoides*, the Stenocorus Lepturoides of Boisduval, 'Faune de l'Océanie,' 479; *Rha. concolor*, the Stenocorus concolor of MacLeay, 'Appendix to King,' ii. 452; and *Rha. sordida* of Newman, 'Ann. Nat. Hist.' v. 21. The second division, containing 'species aberrantes,' should I leave them as Rhagiomorphæ, will doubtlessly be separated from the preceding on account of the distinctly carinated elytra, which evince an approach to the following genus. I shall therefore consider these the

Genus.—TROPIS, *Newman*.

Containing as the type *Tropis oculifera*, the Rhagiomorpha oculifera of Newman, 'Ann. Nat. Hist.' v. 21; and

Tropis dimidiata. Caput nigrum, glabrum: prothorax flavus, glaberrimus, nitidissimus: elytra basi flava, apice nigra, splendore chalybeo nitentia, parallela, quasi reticulata, basi ferè glabra, singulo 4-carinato: pedes nigri, splendore chalybeo nitentes; pro- et mesofemoribus flavidis: sternum flavidum, abdomen chalybeum. (Corp. long. .7 unc. lat. .155 unc.)

Inhabits New Holland. There is a mutilated specimen in the cabinet of the Zoological Society, and a second in that of the Entomological Club.

Genus.—STENODERUS, *Dejean*.

The type of this genus is *Stenoderus suturalis* of Audinet-Serville, the *Stenocorus suturalis* of Olivier, the habitat and synonymy of which seem involved in almost inextricable confusion.

- Stenocorus suturalis*, Olivier, iv. (Sten.) 29, tab. iii. fig. 29.
 (" " Schönherr, 'Syn. Ins.' p. 409, as quoted by Audinet-Serville).
 (*Pterostenus* " MacLeay, as quoted by Laporte).
 (*Saperda* " Fabricius, as quoted by Laporte).
 (*Stenoderus* " Audinet-Serville, 'Ann. Ent. Soc.' iv. 210).
 " " Laporte, 'Animaux Articulés,' Ins. 499.
 These authors give the East Indies as the habitat.

- Cerambyx abbreviatus*, Fabricius, 'Syst. Eleu.' ii. 275.
Stenoderus " MacLeay, 'Appendix to King,' ii. 452.
 " " Boisduval, 'Faune de l'Océanie,' p. 521.
Leptura Ceramboides, Kirby, 'Trans. Linn. Soc.' xii. 472.
Stenoderus " Boisduval, 'Faune de l'Océanie,' 522.
 " *dorsalis*, Boisduval, " 521.
 (————— ? " Fabricius, as quoted by Boisduval).
 These authors give Australasia as the habitat.

I have not the slightest doubt that these four names indicate but a single insect, although both Boisduval and Dejean give three distinct species, without hinting that either of them may be identical with the *Stenoderus suturalis* of Audinet-Serville, the black costal margin by which the species are distinguished, being a most fugitive character. The second species is *St. grammicus*, Newman, 'Ann. Nat. Hist.' v. 21.

 Natural Order.—CLERITES, *Newman*.

Mr. Walker has obligingly placed in my hands four very interesting insects belonging to this order, from Van Dieman's Land; two of them appear precisely to agree with *Hydnocera*, previously supposed to be confined to North America, each of the others may, I think, be considered as constituting the type of a new genus.

G. N.?—Generi *Clero* affine.

Clerus? fatuus. Fuscus, lanugine ferruginê tectus; antennæ, pedes et abdomen ferruginea: caput pronum, puietum, oculis

rotundatis, magnis: prothorax punctus, lateribus dente magno obtuso armatus: elytra subtilitèr puncta, 10-striata, striis profundè punctis, punctis apicem versus minùs distinctis. (Corp. long. .45 unc. lat. .15 unc.)

Inhabits Van Dieman's Land. A single specimen is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. If this be considered a distinct genus I would propose for it the name *Pylus*.

Genus.—ELEALE, *Newman*.

Caput valdè porrectum, nullo modo pronum; os elongatum, labrum elongatum, porrectum, truncatum; mandibulæ curvatæ apice acutæ; maxillarum lacinia elongatæ hirsutæ; maxipalporum articulus basalis invisus, articulis 3 cylindræis, apicali nullo modo incrassato; labipalporum articulus apicalis securiformis: antennæ 11-articulatæ; articuli distincti, apicem versus magnitudine crescentes, clavam distinctam formantes: prothorax dorso complanatus, lateribus ferè rectis.

Eleale aspera. Caput punctum, prothorax transversè rugatus: elytra asperè ac profundè puncta, punctis confluentibus: color nigro-viridis, antennis pedibusque nigris: totum insectum pilis nigris obsitum. (Corp. long. .4 unc. lat. .075 unc.)

Inhabits Van Dieman's Land. There is a single specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club.

Genus.—HYDNOCERA, *Newman*.

Hyd. nitens. Nigerrima, glaberrima, antennis, pedibus abdomineque ferrugineis: elytrorum fasciis 3 lineâque brevi juxta scutellum flavidis. (Corp. long. .25 unc. lat. .05 unc.)

Inhabits Van Dieman's Land. A single specimen is in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. The head is very black and shining on the crown, the face and mouth being pale testaceous; the antennæ are ferruginous: the prothorax is entirely black: the scutellum is black and punctured: the elytra are equally black and shining, with several clear yellow markings; the first of these extends along the base, on each side of the scutellum; the second is on the suture, immediately below the scutellum; the third is a band across the middle of the elytra, interrupted at the suture, and does not reach the lateral margins; the fourth is situated half way between this and the apex of the elytra, and may perhaps be described as two lunulate marks reach-

ing neither the suture nor lateral margin, and the convex side of each being turned inwards from the apex. The legs and abdomen are bright ferruginous.

Hyd. Malthinus. Facies omninò Malthini: caput croceum, oculis lineâque verticali nigris: prothorax niger, marginibus anticâ posticâque croceis: scutellum nigrum: elytra nigra, basi tenuè apice latè croceis: pedes crocei, femorum lineâ tarsisque fuscis, abdomen subtùs nigrum. (Corp. long. .225 unc. lat. .03 unc.)

Inhabits Van Dieman's Land. There is a single specimen in the cabinet of the Entomological Club. This insect has very strikingly the figure and appearance of a Malthinus: the head is bright yellow, with the exception of the eyes and a line extending between them on the crown, which are black: the prothorax is black, with the anterior and posterior margins saffron-coloured: the elytra are black, with the base and apex saffron-coloured: the legs are saffron-coloured, with a black line on the upper side of each femur: the under side of the body is black.

Natural Order.—CARABITES, *Newman.*

Genus.—DROMIUS, *Bonelli.*

Dromius crudelis. Caput nigrum, antennis testaceis: prothorax testaceus: elytra quoque testacea, cruce nigerrimâ signata: q. e. d. sutura nigra fasciaque paullò post medium latè at pravè nigra: pedes testacei: abdomen nigro varium. (Corp. long. .35 unc. lat. .1 unc.)

Inhabits Kangaroo Island. In the cabinet of the Entomological Club.

Dromius tridens. Caput et antennæ testacea, oculis fuscis: prothorax testaceus: elytra quoque testacea, vittâ suturali haud apicem attingenti, alterâque utriusque submarginali fuscis: pone medium fascia transversa lata vittas conjungit. (Corp. long. .35 unc. lat. .1 unc.)

Inhabits Kangaroo Island. In the cabinet of the Entomological Club. The black markings on the elytra somewhat resemble the trident assigned to Neptune.